

It is plain that Bill Hackney "didn't know it was loaded" when he went after Ed Snow's scalp with "copperhead" as his war whoop.

That proposition of George T. Anthony to have a committee make campaign editorial from free raw material for the Kansas Republican press is in keeping with the man's nature.

It is just as easy to organize People's party clubs these days as it was to get up military companies at the beginning of the war. Loyal men never hang back when there is work to be done.

This man A. W. Smith is a farmer in the same sense that Ingalls was a soldier. For the last eight or ten years he has been farming the different railroads of the state while he was not in Topeka.

This miserable country which trembles "on the verge of moral, political and material ruin," is by twenty billion dollars the richest country on earth.—*Capital*.

Granted. Now be kind enough to tell your readers who owns this wealth and how they obtained it.

Don't advertise dates for candidates or other public speakers until you have ascertained whether they can fill the appointment or not. It is not a good plan to disappoint your audiences, when you can avoid it by communicating with the state committee.

It looks as if George T. Anthony's war record was going to pan out as bad as that of Ingalls. According to D. R.'s history, which has always proven correct so far as it concerned the illustrious defaulter, the most important chapter in the said war record is where Governor Anthony orders out the militia to shoot railroad strikers.

Mr. Reid, the long-tailed candidate for vice president, is afraid the Democrats will shuffle away from the tariff issue before the campaign is over, and take up with something else. Do not get uneasy about that, Mr. Reid. They will not abandon that issue so long as they can make capital out of the labor troubles, and there is nothing else in their platform.

The platform adopted by the People's party convention at Omaha begins by asserting: "We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin," and a little further on demands that nation which is so nearly ruined shall buy billions of dollars' worth of railroads, etc.—*Emporia Republican*.

Yes, the People's party expects to redeem the nation from the "verge of moral, political and material ruin," and when once out of Republican hands it will be abundantly able to buy the railroads.

IT IS A POOR RULE THAT WILL NOT WORK BOTH WAYS.

Tom Reed, in a recent speech, made the following statement:

There is another class with whom I have no sympathy, and that is the class who desire to debase the currency for the purpose of paying their debts in a cheaper coin than that in which they had contracted them. These men are willing to ruin the country for their own temporary benefit.

And every pin-headed Republican editor and political demagogue echoes the sentiment. During and after the war the bonds of the United States

were sold to the gold bugs for greenbacks at an average of 60 cents on the dollar, and those bonds have been made payable in gold by subsequent legislation. What have these patriots to say about the people being required by law to pay their debts in a dearer coinage than that in which they were contracted? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

MANY of the members of labor unions who have heretofore viewed the question of wages from an old party standpoint are now getting their eyes open. They begin to see that the case in hand demands heroic treatment.

It "every field of waving grain makes Republican votes," as the distinguished bumper from the Fifth district says, it must be that the number of Republican votes increases as the price of grain goes down. Perhaps he means that every field of grain makes just that much more money for the railroads so that they can afford to buy voters in Tennessee and ship them into the state.

#### MORE HYPOCRISY ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

As the masses of western people are in favor of the free coinage of silver, Republican papers feel in duty bound to make their western readers believe their party favors it. The *Atchison Champion*, of July 20, quotes in its editorial columns an editorial from the *Denver Republican* of nearly a column, which exhibits the usual amount of Republican gall. We quote:

Passed in the Republican senate, the silver bill was killed in the Democratic house of representatives.

When this measure reached the house after its passage in the senate there was a fair prospect that justice would be done to silver and that it would be restored to its proper place as a money metal. But in the house it encountered the opposition of Democrats who are hostile to silver coinage, and it had to contend against the cowardice of those silver Democrats who are subservient to Mr. Cleveland and who would sacrifice silver coinage or any other great popular cause to comply with his wishes. The Democrats have in the house a plurality of 147. With this enormous strength they could have passed the silver bill by an overwhelming majority. But they did not do it. They proved unfaithful to the interests of the people and showed by their action just what may be expected of them in the event of Mr. Cleveland's election.

This much boasted action of the Republican senate was effected by the following vote:

For the bill, Democrats.....	17
For the bill, Republicans.....	11
Against the bill, Democrats.....	7
Against the bill, Republicans.....	18

The Republican pretense, therefore, that the passage of the bill by the senate must be credited to the Republican party is hypocritical.

The editorial further says:

There is good reason to believe that if this bill had passed the house, President Harrison would have signed it.

What reason is there for any such belief? Has the president ever intimated any such thing? Has he not, on the contrary, distinctly indicated that he would not sign such a bill?

The writer attempts to be funny when he says "Mr. Harrison is known to be a bi-metalist." Really, when did this knowledge get out? One more question to the *Champion*. If free coinage of silver would be such a good thing for the people of Kansas, why should they support Geo. T. Anthony for congress?

THE urban workingmen are denied the right of organization for self protection; imported pauperized labor beats down the wages; a hiring standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions.—*Declaration of the People's Party at St. Louis and Omaha*.

Is it true, or is it not?

#### RAISING THE OLD CRY.

The *Standard* is trying to raise the old prohibition issue. The prohibition issue with the Democrats of Leavenworth is like the negro question with the Democrats of the south—they can't live without it.—*Leavenworth Times*.

Aye, and it is like the Republican cry of southern outrages and the bloody shirt. All of these things are obsolete, and, in "that campaign of argument" upon which we are said to be entering, they should be displaced by the living issues of the day. When will this tomfoolery end and that "campaign of argument" begin?

We have received the first number of the *Daily Commoner*, published by B. E. Kies, of Wichita. It is a sufficient guarantee of the character of this new venture to state its name and the name of its editor. The *Weekly Commoner* is perfectly familiar to Kansans, and the daily is therefore not in need of any recommendation from us. We can only wish it the most abundant success, which we know it will richly merit. Long may it wave.

#### A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

One of the incidents of the military occupancy of Homestead, Pa., is the punishment recently inflicted upon a private in the militia service for the expression of sympathy with the attempted assassination of Mr. Frick. THE ADVOCATE does not wish to be understood as speaking in approval of that cowardly act; nor do we wish to be understood as expressing approval of the act of the soldier in question.

There are many reasons to doubt both the wisdom of and the authority for the use of military forces in guarding private property under such circumstances as have prompted the occupancy of Homestead, but this question need not be discussed in this connection. When the use of military forces becomes necessary, no reasonable man will question the importance of maintaining proper discipline, or of the use of such reasonable means as are necessary to that end. That such an example of cruelty and absolute brutality as that recently practiced by Col. Streeter at Homestead is necessary, especially in time of peace, the American people will be slow to believe. The most complete report of the outrage we have seen is in the *Globe-Democrat* of July 25, which is as follows:

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 24.—Thomas Iams, a private of Company K, Seventh Regiment, is in disgrace, as a result of his approval of Anarchist Bergman's attempt to kill Chairman Frick yesterday. When Iams heard the news late in the afternoon he said to other members of his company:

"Boys, let's give three cheers for the man who shot Frick, hoorah."

Col. Streeter walked to where Iams stood.

"Young man, what did you mean by that?" Iams looked down sulkily and answered: "I meant that I was glad that Frick was shot, and I am, too."

"Now, my friend, you are a soldier, and you have no business to make such remarks. Do you want to retract it?"

Iams raised his head and said: "No, sir; I am glad Mr. Frick was shot, and I cannot retract anything I said that I really meant."

The colonel turned and left him. Five minutes later he gave the order for the regiment to assemble without arms. The men of Company K felt what was coming, and assembled with serious faces.

Iams was called before his regiment, the buttons cut from his uniform, and he was ordered strung up by the thumbs as long as he could stand the punishment. Iams, who up to this point had stood flush, but entirely self possessed, turned the color of chalk and trembled. With another salute to his colonel he turned and followed the corporal to the guard tent. Three regimental surgeons followed Iams to the guard tent. The young man soon regained his self possession, and held out his thumbs for one of his fellow-soldiers to tie. A stout piece of twine was tied tightly to each thumb, and Iams raised his arms while the corporal drew the line over the tent pole.

The cord was pulled by three men until Iams stood on tiptoe, and then it was made fast. The young man's face was deathly white, but his eyes were brilliant with determination. His arms were rigid with his weight as the muscles stood out stiffly. The twine was cutting into his flesh, but he pressed his lips firmly together and did not allow a moan to escape him. The surgeons, watch in hand, kept their fingers on his pulse. The beats came faster and faster, and slowly the man's head fell forward on his breast and his eyes closed. He could no longer press the ground with his toes, his dead weight hung heavy on the twine. Minute after minute passed away, and his pulse-beats were constantly increasing. At last one surgeon said: "One hundred and twenty beats; let him down."

He had hung for nineteen minutes. A surgeon held him firmly while the soldiers cut the cord. The body fell into his arms and he laid it gently on the ground. The eyes opened, and Iams said:

"Let me lie here; I feel sick."

They covered him with a blanket and withdrew, and Iams lay there in the guard tent all night.

Col. Streeter made his report to Col. Hawkins, who indorsed it and sent it by an orderly across the river to Gen. Snowden. Gen. Snowden read it over carefully, and after indorsing it wrote:

"Dismiss this man in disgrace from your regiment and drum him out of camp to-morrow."

These were written orders, but to the orderly he added: "Tell Col. Hawkins to have the man's head shaved on one side before he is dismissed."

Early this morning the provisional brigade, under the command of Col. Hawkins, was ordered to assemble in parade. Three regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery turned out and drew up in two lines facing each other on the parade grounds. The disgraced soldier was brought out by a corporal's guard and marched before the entire camp on the parade ground. He was then drummed out of camp. Iams can not serve in any public office or vote under his sentence. He was punished for treason.

The absolute brutality of this proceeding is revolting to every instinct of humanity. The severity of the punishment cannot be justified in time of peace. It is an outrage, not only upon the victim, but against the humanity of the American people. The following from the press dispatches will strike a responsive chord in the heart of every true man and woman in the country:

NEW YORK, July 25.—Chas. G. Burgoyne, a well known law printer of this city, to-day sent the following dispatch to Lieutenant Colonel Streeter, in command of the Tenth regiment, stationed at Homestead: "Law abiding men who believe every man is entitled to trial before condemnation and punishment, will agree with me that the outrage perpetrated by you, indorsed by your superior officer and participated in by your regimental surgeons, is a crime only paralleled by the crimes of the mob. My check for a good round sum is at the disposition of any Pennsylvania lawyer who will undertake to bring you to justice. Believe me, there are many men in this city, not only humble citizens like myself, but military men as well, who are willing to loosen their purse strings so that such a monumental crime may not go unpunished."

Burgoyne is an American by birth and served with a Pennsylvania regiment in the late war.

It is earnestly to be hoped that some attorney may be found to accept the check of Mr. Burgoyne and bring these men to justice. There will be no lack of funds to carry out such a purpose. These autocrats, "clothed with a little brief authority," should be taught a lesson, and law abiding and liberty loving people will contribute liberally to this end.